



STAYING ON—One of the few civilians still in Xiang Khouang last week walks amid its ruins. Most of the population was evacuated by American planes before the Communists' current Plain de Jarres offensive.

From Levels of 1969

Red Infiltration Rate Drops Sharply

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (NYT)—New information in the hands of the Nixon administration shows that the rate of enemy infiltration in South Vietnam in January and so far in February was considerably below that of the comparable period last year and that the rate this month was even lower than that of last month.

Despite brief increases at various times since the end of the rainy season last November, the overall evaluation by the administration is that the infiltrations—an index of

whether the Communist forces are building up for big-scale attacks—are running this winter at about 40 percent of the totals during the comparable period last year. The infiltrations in the latter part of last year, in turn, were smaller than in 1968, on the eve of the January-February Tet holidays.

According to reports just received here, one of the five or six North Vietnamese regiments that have infiltrated the Mekong Delta in gradual movements since last autumn withdrew inexplicably into Cambodia territory this month.

Although President Nixon stressed

in his foreign-affairs message to Congress last Wednesday that the United States does not know Hanoi's battlefield intentions and warned that new offensives may yet occur, the administration's hardening conclusion is that North Vietnam has settled down to a strategy of "protracted warfare" and "economy of forces."

This strategy has been spelled out by Hanoi in official pronouncements since last summer and was discussed in detail last December in a series of articles by the North Vietnamese Defense Minister, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap.

Nhan Dan Article

The theme of "protracted warfare" was again sounded this month in a 12-page article in Nhan Dan, the official North Vietnamese newspaper, by the party's First Secretary, Lu Duan.

The Nixon administration is said to see the present pattern of infiltration as confirmation that Hanoi is putting this strategy into effect.

The White House's recently created special Vietnam study groups and other specialists in North Vietnamese affairs interpret the current Hanoi strategy as one of carrying out sustained small and medium-size attacks by highly trained and equipped units.

The forces being infiltrated into South Vietnam "are increasingly made up of so-called 'sapper' units, observations indicate. These units are described as commando groups that specialize in sabotage and sudden thrusts at selected targets.

The judgment here is that these units, as well as the "main force" detachments and Viet Cong forces already in South Vietnam, may well launch "painful" attacks and even "small offensives," but nothing, in all probability, likely to alter drastically the overall battlefield picture.

Nixon Given All-Volunteer Army Report

(Continued from Page 1)

million-man figure was merely an arbitrary number selected because it came close to pre-Vietnam levels. The commission also gave cost estimates for a two-million-man force—\$1.5 billion—and a three-million-man force—\$4.5 billion. Currently, there are slightly more than 3 million men in the armed services.

Mr. Nixon received members of the commission yesterday, thanked them for their efforts and promptly assigned a White House team under the direction of Dr. Martin Anderson, a special assistant, to examine the report, check its findings and report to him on its costs and feasibility.

The President has pledged himself to the concept of an all-volunteer army, but the commission's plan is certain to encounter formidable obstacles.

Several Obstacles

One obstacle involves timing. The commission report did not mention the war in Vietnam. Commission sources said privately that, in their judgment, the transfer to an all-volunteer force could be made while the war continues. Mr. Nixon, who has warned Hanoi that he would take "effective" measures should the enemy escalate the fighting, might well hesitate to deprive himself of the power of conscription in a continuing period of national emergency.

A second obstacle involves money. Some Pentagon analysts believe that the commission may have understated the cost of a volunteer force and, even if \$3.7 billion is a realistic assessment of the cost of a 2.5-million-man force, Mr. Nixon may not wish to undertake such an expenditure at a time of severe inflationary pressures.

A third obstacle confronting both the commission and the President is Congress, where there is support for the concept of a volunteer force but also very powerful and durable opposition on the Armed Services Committee of both the House and Senate. Probably the most outspoken opponent is Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., who chairs the House Armed Services Committee.

Senate on Hill

At the same time, however, there is considerable sentiment on the Hill favoring a volunteer army, which the commission report can only serve to encourage.

On Jan. 23, for example, seven Senate Republicans and two Democrats proposed legislation that would abolish the draft and substitute a volunteer army. The plan, offered by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore., and co-sponsored by senators as diverse as Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., and George McGovern, D., S.D., bears a remarkable resemblance to the commission proposal unveiled here yesterday. It would raise enlisted men's pay by \$100 a month, cost \$3.7 billion, and take effect six months after it became law. It would also authorize Congress to reinstitute conscription during major crises.

Talks with Mr. Nixon are scheduled for Tuesday and Thursday, with a National Press Club luncheon on Tuesday.

Mr. Nixon will give a dinner on Tuesday and he will attend Mr. Pompidou's dinner at the French Embassy on Wednesday. Mr. Pompidou will hold a huge embassy reception Tuesday afternoon. The Washington visit ends after the two presidents.

At his last news conference, Mr. Nixon said he expected to discuss with Mr. Pompidou longstanding Franco-American "differences" which he added "exist primarily in two areas, our policies toward the Middle East and our policies toward NATO."

A discussion of NATO, officials say, should lead to a review of East-West problems. That topic includes assessments of Soviet intentions in Europe and the Mediterranean, including Moscow's proposal for a European security conference, the Berlin issue and the meaning to Europe of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

A speech at Stanford University will focus on the problem of the student generation. On this he told the Life interviewer that "the most dangerous thing about student riots is that adults take them seriously. Thus, they become a real problem. Otherwise it would simply be a matter of letting the students grow older."

Since this will be the first Nixon-Pompidou meeting, officials are stressing the "get to know you" aspect. They also say that there will be no specific business calling for mutual decisions.

From the American standpoint the chief effort will be to gauge the degree to which Mr. Pompidou has altered either Gaullist policies or the manner of conducting them. There is no reason, officials report, to expect any substantive change of policies during the Washington visit.

Boy Stowaway Killed

SYDNEY, Feb. 22 (UPI)—An unidentified boy, about 14 years old, was crushed to death and fell from the wheel housing of a Japan Air Lines jetliner as the plane took off from Sydney International Airport today. He had apparently stowed away in the nose wheel housing of the DC-8 and was crushed to death as the wheels retracted.

B-52s Return To Attack in S. Vietnam

They Were Diverted To Aid Laos Forces

SAIGON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—American B-52 bombers resumed raiding targets in South Vietnam during the night, U.S. command spokesmen said today.

They made two strikes in Tay Ninh Province northwest of Saigon and two near Tri Ton, 111 miles southwest of Saigon in the Mekong Delta province of Chau Doc.

The Stratofortresses had been diverted yesterday to neighboring Laos, in support of hard-pressed government forces.

Clashes Near Cambodia

The U.S. command reported a string of small clashes yesterday involving American troops in jungle regions northwest of the capital near the Cambodian border. Spokesmen said ten of the enemy were known dead. Two Americans were killed and eight wounded in yesterday's actions.

Meanwhile, South Vietnamese troops pulled off a pre-dawn ambush on the northern coast today and killed at least 22 of the Communist forces without taking a casualty themselves, government military spokesmen said. The action took place 319 miles northwest of Saigon in Quang Ngai Province.

U.S. units fought two of yesterday's battles near Lai Khe, 30 miles north of Saigon, base camp of the 1st Infantry Division.

Spokesmen said one 1st Division trooper was killed and four wounded last night when an armored unit came under rocket grenade fire nine miles northwest of Lai Khe. The guerrillas' losses were unknown.

Pen Guerrillas Slain

Southwest of Lai Khe earlier yesterday, helicopter gunship crews from the division reported killing ten guerrillas. Spokesmen said there were no U.S. casualties.

On Friday at least 14 Americans were killed and 29 wounded in bitter fighting southeast of Da Nang on the northern coast—the heaviest U.S. losses in Vietnam in more than three months, military spokesmen said. Four Communist troops were killed.

The losses were the heaviest sustained by American forces in a single action in South Vietnam since mid-November. The unit involved was a brigade of the American Division.

Israel Urges World Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

they encourage "unofficial" organizations that would operate beyond the limits of government-sponsored units. The Israelis were experts at resistance and terrorism during the British mandate period in Palestine.

There is a further problem for Israel. While it is assumed here that the Swiss bombing was the work of Arab terrorists, there is no proof of it. Israelis reacted that the last hijacking in the Middle East, the Trans World Airlines plane, flown to Beirut on Jan. 8, was the work of a French youth, not an Arab.

Civil aviation operations are essential to the survival of Israel. This is why the government here has always reacted with such vigor to the assaults on the Israeli airline, El Al, beginning with the hijacking to Algiers in July of 1968.

Most of the freight is carried by El Al and TWA, which have jet freighters as well as passenger runs to Tel Aviv. And both of these lines maintained regular freight and mail service today and said there would be no changes.

About 85 percent of people coming to and leaving Israel use air transportation. Because all frontiers are sealed by unfriendly Arab states, the only other means is by sea. Tourism, Israel's biggest dollar earner, depends on air transportation.

© Los Angeles Times

Agnew Lauds Trial Verdict In Chicago, Assails Defendants

(Continued from Page 1)

trial. These party leaders urged a "war" against the clinical support of organized dissidents by existing and rationalizing their outrageous antics," Mr. Agnew said.

He said the Democratic party "is out of touch with the confidence of the silent majority."

"To penetrate that drive disseminated by the liberal news media we need a cry of alarm," he said.

Mr. Agnew said law-abiding Americans "need a strong voice to penetrate the cacophony of sedition and left-wing extremism" in the Democratic party, he said.

The Democrats assign a high moral cause and attempt to invoke public passion for wrongdoers, who they attempt to define as the young, the black and the poor. The average American is just not going to accept that nonsense."

In Atlanta last night, Mr. Agnew assailed what he called the "liberal news media" for disseminating "sedition."

Mr. Agnew's criticism of the press came at a black-tie \$100-a-plate GOP campaign fund dinner that raised \$100,000 for the Republican party of Georgia and drew about 400 peace demonstrators.

Mr. Agnew told his cheering audience that demonstrators have stowed away in the nose wheel housing of the DC-8 and was crushed to death as the wheels retracted.



TRAGIC NEWS—This woman at Lydda Airport in Israel bursts into tears after getting word of the crash in Zurich of a Swissair jetliner bound for Tel Aviv.

Israel-Bound Swissair Plane Blows Up at Zurich, 47 Die

(Continued from Page 1)

minutes, Capt. Berlinger reported an explosion in the aft hold. The plane then was at about 12,000 feet over Brunnen, about 30 miles south of Zurich. Zurich control immediately told Capt. Berlinger, a veteran Swissair pilot, to try to fly back to the airport. He complied, but lost valuable minutes as a heavy overcast forced him to approach Zurich via an instrument landing corridor north of the city.

Soon he reported that smoke was billowing in the cockpit and that he could not see the instruments. Moments later he radioed he was losing control of the plane.

The pilot's radio message to airport control in Zurich was also published tonight. It said: "I suspect an explosion in the rear compartment" (silence). "I can hardly see the controls for the engine" (silence). "I suggest police be there when we return to Zurich so this matter can be cleared up."

Some minutes silence, followed by: "There is nothing more we can do. Thank you for everything."

The plane plowed into rain-soaked ground, leaving a huge crater strewn with bunks of metal. Bodies were shattered beyond identification.

Dr. Jakob Meier, a scientific expert of the Zurich criminal police, told reporters today that investigators so far have not found any actual evidence of sabotage in their probe of the wreckage.

Suspicion of crime thus is chiefly based on the distress call from Capt. Berlinger.

Members of the 50-man investigating commission later said an examination of charred fragments of plastic lining indicated that the explosion reported by the captain started a fire in the cargo or baggage compartment. They said smoke in the cockpit may have entered through ducts in the ventilation system.

They also said that the mid-air blast apparently left the hull of the airplane virtually intact although the captain reported "difficulties with the pressurizing system."

All four engines were probably intact up to the impact, the investigators said. The crash destroyed the plane to an extent that the largest piece had a surface of about half a square meter, they reported. Identification of the victims was

"completely impossible," a medical expert said.

Investigators confirmed that parts of the plane's flight recorder were recovered, but added that tapes found with it were from earlier flights and there was little hope of finding the last one.

The crash was one of the worst in Swiss aviation history. Only one other disaster, the crash of a Swissair Caravelle in 1963, claimed a higher death toll. Then, 39 persons were killed.

The guerrilla leader in Amman, who declined to be identified by name, said he and his aides were awaiting further news of the crash.

"But I can already tell you there were a number of important Israeli chemical and bacteriological experts aboard the Swiss plane," he said. He said at least eight Israeli "experts and scientists" were on the plane and he gave identifications.

The Popular Front (General Command) is one of the smallest of the Palestinian guerrilla groups and has been involved mostly in insignificant skirmishes across the Jordan River. It is not to be confused with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a leftist group which in the past has hijacked Israeli and American airliners and attacked Israeli establishments in Western Europe.

The Popular Front (General Command) split off from the PFLP in 1968. It is led by Ahmed Jibril, a Palestinian officer formerly in the Syrian Army.

In Amman, the newly formed United Command, grouping ten guerrilla organizations, charged that reports that the guerrillas were responsible for the crash were aimed at casting slur on the resistance movement.

"These reports are totally untrue," said a statement.

In Beirut, Lebanese Minister of Public Works Pierre Gemayel deplored the crash and said such incidents could in no way benefit the Arab cause.

Germany Seek Arabs

BONN, Feb. 22 (NYT)—West German police were looking tonight for two Arabs suspected of planting the bomb that blew a hole in an Austrian airliner carrying mail bound for Israel yesterday.

The plane returned safely to the Frankfurt International Airport where it had taken off 27 minutes before. It had a three-foot hole in the luggage compartment wall.

Detectives traced the bomb to a package mailed to Jerusalem from a downtown Frankfurt post office by two men yesterday morning. They had declared on the customs tag that it contained a radio.

A special team of federal security police concluded that the bomb had been determined for the El Al airliner flight that left Frankfurt for Israel at the same time the Austrian flight took off for Vienna and that the men who sent it did not know that West German mail to Israel also went by other routes.

The police believe it was detonated by a special altimeter device, since it exploded at approximately the same altitude as the explosion in the Israel-bound Swissair plane that crashed near Zurich.

Yesterday the Munich police arrested six Arabs—mostly Jordanians—and brought them before a judge who summarily sentenced them to jail for lacking proper identity papers.

The El-Al guerrilla movement has many supporters among West Germany's radical left-wing youth groups and Arab students in West Germany have also shown increasing sympathy to El-Al tactics.

Eban Visits Dachau Under Police Guard

1,500 Mass to Protest Against Arab Attack

MUNICH, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Alois Eban toured the site of the Nazi camp at Dachau under the strict police protection over the statesman visiting Bavaria.

A police spokesman said 1,500 policemen, including Bavarian state and riot troops, were on duty for the minister's seven-and-a-half-hour visit to Munich, Dachau, lying a few miles from the Bavarian capital.

They stood along streets in front of the city parliament building to the Dachau road, which was heavily patrolled.

Changes to Helicopters

But at the last moment, a spokesman said, plans for Eban to drive in a bullet-proof limo to Dachau were changed. Instead he flew in a helicopter.

Mr. Eban flew out of Munich at night in a last-minute change of plans for security reasons, he reported. Instead of flying from Munich to Dachau, he flew to a military base at Weising outside the city. Eban, 62, was the reception: "My very first here is symbolic of a new era and new relations between countries." He described as "recent assaults on air traffic" other expressions of hatred "worldwide."

When Mr. Eban arrived he was greeted by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel. He will meet with Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Helmut Schmidt tomorrow.

Incidents in Munich

Police fears for Mr. Eban were heightened by a gun and pistol attack on Israeli in a bus at Munich's Riem 12 days ago and the arrest of a man in a separate incident charged in a separate incident with possession of weapons.

Three more Arabs have been charged in a separate incident with possession of weapons. They were arrested at Riem Airport Tuesday. Police allege they planned to hijack an Israeli plane.

Following the incidents, have raided clubs and bars and taken away the keys of members of the Arab cause.

Several Arabs already sentenced to jail terms for hijacking proper and to be expelled from Germany and to be expelled from Munich.

Dachau, where thousands perished, is now a memorial. A new museum is being built around the former camp where huge enlargements of photographs snapped when the camp was filled with Jews and their belongings like suits and their boots and Nazi guards. Mr. Eban asked to visit the camp.

French Arrest

Kidnap Suspect

LILLE, France, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Police reported yesterday they arrested a suspect in the kidnapping of a three-year-old girl and they recovered \$95,000 (\$179,100) of the one million (\$1,800,000) ransom that had been asked to free the girl.

Michel Fauquert, 27, was arrested as he climbed a wall to enter the former home of his friend, Theresia Lemard, 19, been the No. 1 suspect in the kidnapping of the girl.

The kidnapped girl, Sophie Guet, has been safely returned to her parents. She was taken away.

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM... 48 Overcast
ATHENS... 52 Partly
BOMBAY... 82 Partly
BRISBANE... 62 Partly
BUENOS AIRES... 62 Partly
CAIRO... 62 Partly
CHICAGO... 62 Partly
COLOMBO... 82 Partly
DALLAS... 62 Partly
DELHI... 82 Partly
HONG KONG... 82 Partly
JERUSALEM... 62 Partly
LONDON... 62 Partly
LYON... 62 Partly
MADRID... 62 Partly
MOSCOW... 62 Partly
NEW YORK... 62 Partly
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Washington, Chicago Marches Protest Chicago-7 Verdicts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—Thousands of young demonstrators marched through the streets of the capital protesting the verdicts in the Chicago conspiracy trial.

Picking up strength as it moved, the Washington crowd marched from a gathering point across from the Justice Department, which was the scene of violence during an anti-war protest on Nov. 15.

The Washington march began with a rally which was addressed by William M. Kunstler, one of the attorneys in the Chicago trial, who was sentenced to four years for contempt of court.

In Chicago, demonstrators also gathered outside the north wall of the county jail. They chanted anti-war slogans and shouted obscenities at police. At least eight persons were arrested.

There were no incidents in the earlier demonstration at the Federal Building, where Black Panther members and leaders of other radical groups addressed the crowd.

There were other smaller, peaceful demonstrations in New York City, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Miami and Wichita, Kan.

Firebombs N.Y.; Home of Judge Hit

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (UPI)—A firebomb exploded before dawn in New York City—the Manhattan home of the presiding at pretrial hearings of Black Panther, a police officer in Greenwich Village and a recruiting office in Brooklyn. All six firebombs were reported to have been thrown by one or a small group to have hit the targets.

The firebomb exploded in the front of State Supreme Court Justice John M. Maguire's home in the intersection at Manhattan's north side. The words "Cong have no right to be in the house" were painted in red paint on the wall.

A third Molotov bomb was thrown at the judge's car, parked in his home. The brick wall of the house was slightly scorched. Several panes in a window were shattered. The finish of the car was damaged.

An hour earlier, a firebomb had exploded against the wall of a Navy recruiting booth on First Avenue in Brooklyn, starting a small fire which scorched the wall. Police extinguished the fire. A patrol car parked outside Charles Street police station in Greenwich Village and another smashed on the pavement at 75 feet away. Both burned fiercely in the street.

A police guard was posted at Maguire's home, and some uniformed officers were on the scene at some time during the morning.

Pinch Urges Nixon to Veto New Bill, Says Faults Remain

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D. Wash., chairman of Senate Labor-HEW appropriations subcommittee, said today that President Nixon should veto a bill to increase health-education money as it now stands.

He said the House-passed measure "continues to carry the same faults and faults that caused President to veto this important and vital measure in the first place."

A letter to Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D. Wash., chairman of Senate Labor-HEW appropriations subcommittee, Mr. Pinch said the Senate to alter the measure in one of two ways he said would be acceptable to the President.

He asked also that the Senate delete three anti-civil rights amendments aimed at weakening federal school desegregation.

The \$19.4 billion money bill is \$1.5 billion below the bill vetoed by Mr. Nixon but \$224 million above the total Mr. Nixon would accept. It was passed by the House last Thursday.

Mr. Pinch urged that the Senate take out the extra money added by the House or enact legislation to increase the money.

He said that would give the President authority to withhold some of the \$4.3 billion in mandatory formula grants.

The House Appropriations Committee approved such language, but it was stripped from the bill on the House floor on a point of order.

Nixon's Hands Tied

The secretary's letter was released by Sen. Norris Cotton, R. N.H., the senior Republican member of the Labor-HEW appropriations subcommittee. In it, Mr. Pinch said the House measure ties the hands of the President by increasing amounts of mandatory formula grants, carries too much money to be spent too late in the fiscal year, and "continues to add money for marginal programs while ignoring the President's priorities."

The three amendments opposed by Mr. Pinch are designed to prohibit busing of school children to give congressional sanction to so-called freedom-of-choice desegregation plans and to make it harder to cut off funds for a school district not in compliance with a desegregation order.

Mr. Pinch said that because the latter amendment "does not appear to be consistent with actions of the courts, it could only produce an administrative nightmare for our department."

He said "if we are to avoid the administrative chaos that this section would produce at all levels."

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GOLD PROTEST—A plainclothes policeman raises his arm to ward off a chunk of ice aimed at him by a demonstrator at George Washington University in Washington. Policeman and colleague, in dark glasses, were arresting another demonstrator in the disturbances that were staged to protest conviction of Chicago Five in conspiracy trial.

While U.S. Attorney in '53 Carswell Sole Signer of Charter For All-White Club in Florida

By Fred P. Graham

ATLANTA, Feb. 22 (UPI)—G. Harold Carswell, President Nixon's nominee to the Supreme Court, chartered an all-white booster club for Florida State University in 1953, it has been learned. Documents on file in the Circuit Court of Leon County in Tallahassee, Fla., show that on Dec. 14, 1953, one month after Judge Carswell became U.S. Attorney for the Tallahassee area, a nonprofit corporation charter for the "Seminoles Boosters Inc." was approved and recorded on the basis of his sworn affidavit. The club was created to raise funds to support the athletic teams of Florida State University, which has its campus in Tallahassee.

The charter stated that "the qualifications of members shall be any white person interested in the purposes and objectives for which this corporation is created."

Opponents of his nomination have charged that Judge Carswell has not abandoned the white supremacy views he expressed in a 1949 speech.

Judge Carswell, now 50, and ten other Tallahassee men signed as subscribers and charter members of the club, but only Judge Carswell signed and swore to the accuracy and truth of the charter.

According to the notary public's affidavit, Judge Carswell swore "that he has read said charter and known [sic] the contents thereof, and that the matters and things therein set forth are true and correct."

His notarized signature was dated April 14, 1953, when he was still in private law practice in Tallahassee. Each page of the six-page document bears the letterhead of his former law firm, Carswell, Cotton & Shriver.

The document was apparently not submitted for approval until the following December, when it was approved by the Circuit Court judge and entered in the corporation book.

Still Not Amended

According to the records in the clerk's office, the charter has not been amended and the all-white requirement is still in effect. However, since then the university has been desegregated, and the football team, which is the principal beneficiary of the booster club's activities, now has one or two Negro players.

The club raises money by selling membership and license tags to permit stadium parking, and by arranging choice seats for boosters. It does not hold mass meetings and its present officers could not say today if it is still all-white.

William T. Dunbar of Tallahassee, the president of Florida State University, said in a telephone interview yesterday that he didn't know that the all-white provision existed and doesn't know if any current members are Negroes.

Since his nomination was announced, it has become known that Judge Carswell also served as an incorporator in the formation of a private club that took over Tallahassee's municipally-owned golf course in 1956, after the Supreme Court ruled that city-owned recreational facilities must admit Negroes. He and his wife later conveyed a lot by a deed that required the purchaser to bar non-Caucasians from buying or occupying the property.

It was disclosed by American Bar Association officials meeting here yesterday that an unstated number of lawyers and law teachers have protested about these activities by Judge Carswell and about his legal qualifications.

Supporters of Judge Carswell have relied heavily upon the committee's earlier unanimous statement that he is qualified to counter the charges by an increasing number of critics that the judge lacks the legal qualifications and intellect to sit on the Supreme Court.

Sen. Stephen M. Young, D. Ohio, yesterday announced his opposition to the Carswell nomination by declaring in Washington that "mediocrity has no place on the highest court of the land."

ABA Reaffirms Backing

ATLANTA, Feb. 22 (UPI)—The American Bar Association's judicial committee reaffirmed yesterday its unanimous endorsement of

Castor Oil Sped To Aid Birds in Tampa Bay Slick

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 22 (AP)—An emergency airlift brought 1,440 bottles of castor oil to St. Petersburg yesterday to help save birds trapped in the Tampa Bay oil slick.

Volunteers cleaning ducks, grebes, cormorants and other water fowl trapped in last week's oil slick found that castor oil was the best substance for washing away the tarry fuel oil that covered the birds' feathers.

After every drug store in the area ran out, 1,440 bottles were flown in from Jacksonville.

The oil slick has been dissipated, but bird cleaners at Lake Maggiore in St. Petersburg say they are still receiving a steady stream of dying birds.

Census Bureau Sees Decrease In U.S. Population Shifts

By Nan Robertson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Americans are not moving around the country as much as people thought they were.

That is an educated guess from the Census Bureau, which has revised its last forecast about congressional apportionment made three years ago. The estimate was founded on the big migration trends of the early 1960s.

Now, says George Hay Brown, Census Bureau director, "the migration from state to state has changed from these trends. California has not been gaining as much, and states experiencing out-migration have not been losing as much as we predicted."

The bureau's present forecast, based on its once-a-year estimate of state populations, sees California gaining four instead of six seats in Congress, Florida picking up two and Arizona, Colorado and Texas one each. New York and Pennsylvania are expected to lose two seats each.

But nobody will know for sure until the 1970 census, to begin on April 1, sets the basis for redistributing 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives for the 1972 elections.

If the predictions come true, California will have the biggest delegation, with 42 seats, and New York will be No. 2 with 39. California has 38 seats now and New York has 41. Final census figures will be released next fall.

Legislatures within each state will reapportion districts based on the new distribution and 1970 census figures. The controlling party in a state legislature can recast new districts in its favor.

According to the Census Bureau's new congressional forecast — the first since March, 1967 — North Dakota, West Virginia, Ohio, Iowa and Wisconsin will lose one seat each.

Edwin D. Goldfield, the bureau's assistant director, and leading statistician, warned, "Although our guesses are usually fairly good as to direction and general magnitude, we could certainly be off as far as one congressional plus or minus."

Mr. Goldfield said that the bureau knew how many persons were born and how many died in each state this year, "but we have to guess how many move in and out."

Among the indicators, he said, are changing school enrollments and the number of utility connections.

Mrs. Romney Gets Setback in Bid for U.S. Senate Seat

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Lenore Romney failed last night to get the necessary votes to become the Republican consensus candidate to run for the U.S. Senate, although only her name was on a third ballot submitted by Michigan Republican leaders.

Gov. William Milliken, who did not announce how many votes she got, said Michigan Republicans were planning another meeting in the near future in hopes of obtaining a consensus choice.

The only question on the third ballot was whether to endorse Mrs. Romney, wife of George Romney, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, or not.

"I'm going to have to sleep on it overnight, before I decide whether to go forward here," Mrs. Romney said afterwards.

Two other candidates withdrew after a second ballot failed to produce a consensus choice. They are U.S. Rep. Donald Riegle Jr. and Richard Headlee, a former national president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. State Sen. Robert Huber of Troy, a conservative, said he would enter the primary no matter what the party regulars do.

5 N.Y. Teenagers Die Of Drugs in Week

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP)—A 17-year-old boy died of a narcotics overdose Saturday, the 34th teenager to die of drug abuse in the city this year.

Police said the victim, Peter J. Stegler, a known heroin user with a police record, was found in the basement of an apartment building.

This week alone five teenagers died of drug overdose in New York. Last year, the city reported 900 drug deaths, 224 of them teenagers.

\$11 Million Sale to Castro

Chile Breaks Ban on Cuban Trade

By Lewis H. Dinguid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Chile has broken the hemispheric trade embargo against Cuba, the first rupture in the six-year-old policy fostered by the United States.

Rafael Moreno, vice-president of the Chilean Agrarian Reform Corp., announced in Santiago Friday the sale of \$11 million worth of produce to Cuba.

In 1954, the Organization of American States voted to break relations and end trade with the Communist Cuban government. All the member countries except Mexico complied. But Chile, along with others, has called recently for reconsideration of the policy.

Mr. Moreno said that \$3 million worth of garlic, beans and onions would be delivered this year. A contract was signed for \$8 million more in 1971.

Other Responses

Earlier initiatives by Chile to resume ties with Cuba—ousted from active membership in the OAS in 1962—led this month to statements by leaders of Venezuela and Trinidad-Tobago calling at least for an end to trade sanctions.

These calls were conditioned on Cuba's accepting a policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of its neighbors. There has been no public evidence in over a year of such Cuban intervention.

After the Cuba question arose at the OAS meeting in Caracas this month, State Department officials said that Cuba has in fact resumed direct but reduced aid to hemisphere insurgents.

The evidence offered, however, does not show that Cubans actually have crossed borders to stir up revolution.

Evidence Cited

The U.S. officials said that they have evidence that Cuba is sending funds and noncombat "volunteers" to the island into Central and South American countries.

They would not specify the countries.

There has been much speculation that Premier Fidel Castro has deferred to the Russians and dropped his policy of interventionism. Reports from Venezuela indicate that guerrillas there are complaining that they have been abandoned.

A State Department spokesman said Friday that no U.S. sanctions could be taken against a country resuming trade.

Since the United States broke all ties with Cuba, it has offered two conditions for their resumption: an end to Cuban intervention and the breaking of military dependency on the Soviet Union.

Students Bury New \$2,500 Car To Dramatize Pollution Fight

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 22 (Reuters)—A new \$2,500 car is buried in a huge grave here as a symbol of the fight against pollution.

Two clergymen read special rites as students pushed the gleaming Ford Mustang into the grave on a campus lawn at San Jose State College Friday.

"The moment we share now is a culmination of the invention of the internal combustion engine," said one of the ministers, the Rev. Roy Hoch.

The funeral was the climax of the college's week-long survival fair. Hundreds of students contributed a few dollars each to buy the car.

They wanted to push it to the campus to avoid creating obnoxious fumes but police told them they were blocking traffic and the car had to be towed.

First U.S. Battle Is Joined In Thermal Pollution Problem

By Gladwin Hill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Federal officials will make their first major move next week against a new and largely uncharted environmental problem—thermal pollution.

At a Miami hearing, which will start Tuesday, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration will reportedly ask that Florida's largest electric company stop excessive discharges of hot water from a generating plant into Biscayne Bay.

Era of Action

The move presages a new era of federal action against a problem that occurs in various degrees with many of the nation's 3,000 electric plants and many other industrial facilities. It is a problem that will become more widespread in the years ahead.

The nation's need for electric power is doubling every decade. Massive use of cooling water to condense steam is an integral part of the generating process. Almost half the water used in the United States is for industrial cooling, a government engineer said this week.

Power Plants

By the year 2000, the need will equal two-thirds of the nation's natural daily water runoff of 1,200 billion gallons.

The atomic power plants that are superseding oil-fueled ones require even more cooling water than their predecessors.

Greater Conflict

"This conflict between electric power and the environment," the President's science adviser, Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, said recently, "is not apt to diminish but in fact is becoming increasingly acute."

Power plants are generally situated near waterways so as to have a big supply of cooling water. Having to get rid of heat from a plant that depends on heat to run steam turbines sounds paradoxical. But the waste heat is only a small fraction of the total heat used, and, in most situations, no constructive use for it has been devised.

The Florida Power and Light Co. water discharges exceed both federal and state thermal limits. The company has been operating under a series of variances granted by Florida authorities.

U.S. Bishops to Form Council Patterned on Dutch Group

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Leaders of the American hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church have taken the first step toward the convening of a national pastoral council of bishops, priests, religious and laymen to help govern the church in this country.

John Cardinal Dearden, president of the U.S. Catholic Conference, announced Friday that its 50-member advisory council has been asked to study the feasibility of establishing such a council.

Officials expressed the hope that, if all goes well, it could be functioning in one to three years.

Such a move would be in keeping with the mandate of the Second Vatican Council to give all segments of the church a voice in its government.

Local Councils

Although the documents of the council contain no specific recommendations for pastoral councils on the national level, its decree on the pastoral office of bishops urges the establishment of such representative bodies at the parish and diocesan levels.

An official statement released Friday suggested that a national council might be modeled on these lower bodies. According to the decree, these are designed to "investigate and to weigh matters which bear on pastoral activity and to formulate practical conclusions regarding them."

Thus far the Netherlands is the

only country in which a national pastoral council is now functioning. The Dutch council, which was established in 1968 on an experimental basis, recently attracted worldwide attention by recommending that priests be permitted to marry.

The Roman Catholic Church in Canada is also preparing for a national council and leaders in other

U.S. Asks Canada to Study UMW Locals in Vote Case

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—The Department of Labor has asked the Canadian government for help in investigating fresh charges of vote-padding and forgery in the controversial election of United Mine Workers president W.A. (Tony) Boyle.

UMW pensioners in Canada, especially in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were said to have voted illegally and UMW local officials there were allegedly offered \$50 each to tabulate the "unlawful" ballots, according to complaints submitted to federal officials.

"I guess they figured no one

would ever look up there," said Joseph A. (Chip) Yablonski, son of the slain labor leader who was defeated by Mr. Boyle in a bitter contest for the union presidency.

By the UMW's tally, Mr. Boyle won the election over union dissident Joseph (Jack) Yablonski with a vote of 80,577 to 48,073.

Disclosure of the step to investigate alleged union irregularities in another country followed a sharply worded salvo from the Yablonski camp's lawyer, Joseph L. Rauh Jr. of Washington.

In an impassioned nine-page

letter to Labor Secretary George P. Shultz, Mr. Rauh accused the Labor Department of conducting "a woefully inadequate... wholly pusillanimous investigation." He

said its investigators have com-

pletely ignored charges of most prevalent irregularities and not a few election-day improprieties.

Pointing to Canada, Mr. Rauh declared that an accompanying affidavit, "now handed to you on a silver platter," shows that tally sheets were altered and another forged. But so far, he protested to Mr. Shultz, no investigation has been undertaken there.

The deadline for a Labor Department

decision on the election is less than three weeks away. The government's request for an investigation of the Canadian balloting. It was reliably reported, was sent through diplomatic channels to the Ministry of Labor in Ottawa Friday.

Protocol-conscious officials here, however, want Ottawa to make the announcement.

Mr. Yablonski charged before his

death that Mr. Boyle "stole the election through massive violations" of the UMW constitution and federal labor laws, including intimidation, vote-padding and misuse of union funds.

Mr. Boyle has dismissed the allegations as "largely technicalities and trivialities" and called the election "entirely democratic."

Mr. Shultz ordered an investigation of the balloting after Mr. Yablonski was found murdered with his wife and daughter Jan. 5.

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Mr. Mitchell has blamed a "breakdown" in previous procedure for a series of wide-ranging subpoenas for confidential journalistic files on the Panthers and the Weatherman faction of the Students for a Democratic Society. The subpoenas were served on CBS, Earl Caldwell, a reporter of The New York Times, four Chicago newspapers and Time, Life and Newsweek magazines.

Richard S. Salant, president of CBS's news department, expressed dismay over the government's latest action. "This is hardly a way to give us any reassurance," he said.

Mr. Topkis said yesterday that he had received a call from the Justice Department requesting that Mr. Wallace and Mr. Lowenwater testify on their knowledge about the Panthers.

"I told them that if they wanted to serve my clients with subpoenas they should put them in the mail," Mr. Topkis said in response to an inquiry. "But I made no promise that we would comply."

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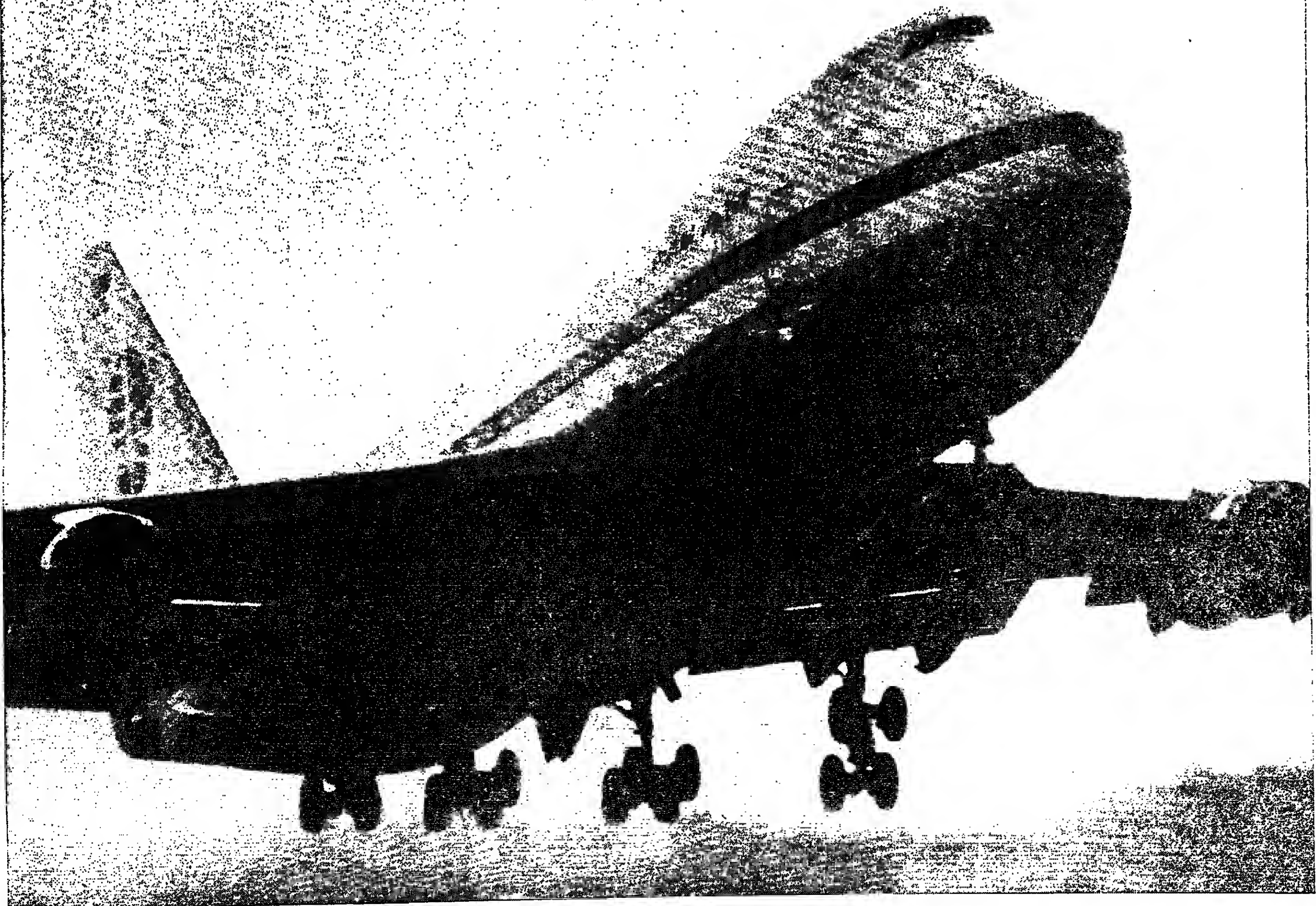
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The Chicago Trial

Justice or an Indictment Of the Judicial System?

By Anthony Lukas

CHICAGO, (NYT).—"It ain't whether you win or lose: It's how you play the game," shouted Abbie Hoffman as the courtroom doors slammed behind him for the last time Friday.

They were fitting words with which to end the four-and-a-half-month-long Chicago conspiracy trial. For, as Abbie and four other defendants were convicted of crossing state lines with intent to incite a riot, interest began to shift from who won and who lost to how the game was played.

In months to come, as lawyers and appeals court judges comb through the transcript, this question will be asked over and over: "Did the rules of the American judicial game produce anything fairly approaching justice in this extraordinary trial?"

The government's answer is clear. Thomas A. Ryan, the U.S. attorney who prosecuted the case, told a news conference hours after the jury reached its decision: "The verdict proved the jury system works—the very system the defendants were trying so hard to tear down."

True, the jury seems to have shown more critical judgment than expected. It rejected entirely the government's charge that the seven defendants conspired to bring about a riot during the 1968 Democratic Convention. It completely acquitted the two defendants—John Froines and Lee Weiner—against whom the government presented the last evidence. Finally, it convicted the five most implicated defendants on relatively specific charges. To some, this may have the appearance of justice.

But how were these fine judicial lines drawn? Several jurors interviewed this week by Chicago newsmen said they had reached their verdict through "a compromise." Eight jurors wanted to acquit everybody of everything. So, as the jury's deliberations dragged through

their fourth day, the jurors (who had been sequestered in a downtown hotel for more than four months) began talking of a compromise which would get them home to their families. Thus, the verdict which "proved the jury system works."

Political Struggle

To some, this may look less like justice than a political compromise in the great American tradition. If so, it is curiously appropriate: a political end to a political trial. For what went on here for four and a half months was less a trial than a political struggle between defendants committed to "a second American revolution" and a government determined to prevent one.

Many lawyers insist that was the problem from the start. As they see it, a courtroom is not the place to wage political warfare. This essential fault may have been compounded by the participants' behavior—whether Judge Julius J. Hoffman's pro-government bias or the defendants' disruptive tactics—but once the government determined to prosecute the leaders of the 1968 demonstrations, and once the defendants decided to meet the challenge head-on, a political battle was joined that simply could not work under the traditional rules of the American judicial game.

The Errors

Thus, many lawyers who have followed the case believe it is riddled with errors which could give the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals grounds to reverse the verdict. Among these, they list:

● The law itself, which many lawyers regard as unconstitutional. The "anti-riot" provisions of the 1968 civil rights act make it a crime to cross state lines with intent to incite a riot. Critics of the law contend that it is excessively vague and that,



JUDGE HOFFMAN AND THE CHICAGO SEVEN—Foreground Judge Hoffman (left) and Abbie Hoffman. Behind them are (left to right) Thomas Hayden, David Dellinger and Jerry Rubin. In rear are (left to right) John Froines, Lee Weiner and Renni Davis.

by focusing on the defendants' "state of mind," it violates constitutional guarantees of free speech and dissent.

● The nature of the jury. Judge Hoffman rushed through jury selection in half a day, refusing to question the potential jurors on most of the points the defense wanted explored. The most serious omission may have been his failure to question them about previous exposure through press and television.

● Judge Hoffman's refusal to postpone the trial for a few weeks until Charles Garry, a

West Coast attorney, recovered from a gall bladder operation. Mr. Garry had been scheduled to represent the eighth defendant—Bobby G. Seal. Judge Hoffman not only refused to wait for him, but refused to let Seal defend himself.

● The judge's refusal to grant a mistrial for the other seven defendants when he ordered one for Seal on Nov. 8. Many lawyers argue that the right of Seal strapped in his chair must have persuaded the jurors that he was a dangerous man.

● The judge's exclusion of several key pieces of defense

evidence—particularly a 31-page memorandum in which two defendants explained their plans for Chicago months before the convention.

● The judge's refusal to let Ramsey Clark, the former U.S. Attorney General, appear before the jury as a defense witness.

● Judge Hoffman's revocation of David Dellinger's bail after he shouted a barnyard epithet in court. Lawyers contend that bail may be revoked only to insure a defendant's presence in court, not as punishment.

'Order in the Court' The Problem of How to Achieve It

By Lesley Oelsner

NEW YORK, (NYT).—Julius J. Hoffman was not the only judge to hand out contempt citations last week. Justice John M. Murphy has already handed down two contempt sentences, and his trial of New York's Black Panthers in the State Supreme Court, hasn't even begun.

Justice Murphy has shown somewhat more restraint than Judge Hoffman. His icy, flat voice, heard over and over in the pretrial hearings of the bomb conspiracy case telling court spectators to be quiet, rarely changes pitch. His two contempt citations, one Thursday against a 20-year-old boy, and one two weeks ago against a housewife, were preceded by strict warnings. Still, lawyers here are speculating on the limits of Judge Murphy's patience.

Thursday's contempt citation hinted that these limits are being quickly reached: The boy sent to jail was one of about 20 spectators who had risen to call out "Power to the people" in response to a defendant's cry of the same slogan and, as the judge told the court, "selection of him was to a degree arbitrary." Nor did Judge Murphy allow the boy time to get a lawyer before sentencing him—though in the case of the trial he had waited a day before sentencing the housewife for her contempt.

Restraints Mailed

Just as worrisome to many observers are some of the proposals advanced in the past few weeks by reputable judges and lawyers and laymen in an effort to find a way to stop courtroom disruptions. Among those being seriously considered are soundproof plastic bubbles over defendants, keeping defendants in their cells with television sets and trial records to let them know what's going on in court, and five years in jail for a man who shouts out in court.

Certainly no one would deny that the roles of Judge Hoffman and of Judge Murphy—and, potentially, of other judges as more and more radicals are brought to trial—is difficult. It cannot be pleasant, after all, to sit at the judge's bench, the focus of several hundred pairs of eyes, and be called a fascist pig. Nor would anyone deny that epithets and fistfights in court can eventually erode the process of justice.

But do these problems warrant putting a defendant under a soundproof enclosure or changing court procedures and rights that are based on cen-

turies of tradition? One's answer depends in part on one's view of the procedures already available to a judge faced with a rowdy courtroom: the contempt power; the authority to physically restrain the defendant; the ability to declare a recess and clear the court.

Two factors are involved with regard to such proposals: one has to do with their effectiveness and the other with their constitutionality.

Limits of Power

Regarding effectiveness, each of the available remedies has disadvantages. The limits of the contempt power are vague, as the events in Chicago have shown. The gagging and shackling techniques, also seen in Chicago, may incite spectators into more disruptions in trials with political overtones, such as the Panther case.

The third remedy, declaring a recess and clearing the court, is effective and nonviolent. But how often can a judge declare a recess? And he cannot bar spectators from the court during the proceedings, because the Sixth Amendment guarantees a "public trial."

Last week in the Panther case very little was accomplished because of frequent recesses. By Friday, three weeks after the proceedings began, only one of 15 pretrial motions had been heard, and the process of selecting a jury had not even begun.

There are those who think these remedies are more than enough. "The biggest item is the self-control of the judge," said U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Harold R. Medina, whose handling in 1969 of the first major Communist trial is the

classic case of treating disruptive court tactics.

"With these disruptive people, the more you kick them around, or the more you clear the court, the more unruly they become." So Judge Medina says he would use the contempt power, but "very sparingly, only when it can't be avoided." For the most part, he would just "roll along," ignoring the antics of the defendants until they tired of them.

As for the constitutional questions, the Sixth Amendment says the defendant has the right "to be confronted with witnesses against him." This is generally considered to mean that he has the right to be present in the courtroom. Defense lawyer Louis Nizer's suggestion that the defendant be kept in his cell, with a television set on which to view the trial and a set of mirrors of

the proceedings, appears inconsistent with this Sixth Amendment right. So does another solution suggested by a wide variety of lawyers—putting the defendant in a room near the courtroom equipped with a public address system and a telephone to the defense counsel's table.

The Eighth Amendment's ban against "excessive fines" and "cruel and unusual punishment" raises questions about another suggestion: to make it a felony, punishable by five years in prison and an extremely high fine, to disrupt a trial.

In short, the value of courtroom decorum must be weighed against the problem of uneasy constitutionality in some of the proposals for insuring that decorum. Then the question remains: how important is the old rule, "Quiet in the court?"

Desegregation

Anti-Busing Bills Reflect Changing Mood

By John Heibers

WASHINGTON, (NYT).—"I do not know what the politics of human rights is today," said Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., in appealing for continuation of the national school desegregation effort. "I sense that it's less popular than it's been for a number of years. But unless we sustain it, the cause of our country will be lost."

One sensitive to the cause of human rights could not have lived in Washington during the last few days without sensing that something very deep and fundamental was taking place in the long struggle to make the American creed work for black people. There was this rush of events this week:

● On Tuesday, Leon E. Panetta, the young lawyer who headed the civil rights office in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, resigned under pressure after he had voiced objections that the White House was undermining policy the department was trying to pursue in achieving integrated education.

● On Wednesday, the Senate approved by a vote of 86 to 36 an amendment to an education bill sponsored by Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., to make the fund cut-off provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act apply to schools that are segregated as a result of residential racial patterns as well as discrimina-

tion, a measure Sen. Stennis believes would ease integration pressures in the South.

● On Thursday, the House adopted two amendments to an appropriations bill that Southwesterners have been trying for years to get into the law: one, by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten, D., Miss., forbidding the cut-off of funds to school districts that refuse to bus students to achieve integration; and the other, by Rep. Charles R. Jones, R., N.C., to permit the use of freedom-of-choice plans, which allow students to choose their schools but which HEW says usually perpetuate the dual system. The Senate, after rejecting similar amendments, added a limited anti-busing provision to the education bill, the meaning of which was not clear.

May Not Become Law

There was no assurance that any of the amendments adopted would clear the remaining congressional obstacles and become law. And no one was sure what their practical effect would be if they did. But what was made very clear was that there is throughout the country a great public impatience with the school desegregation effort and there is a special antipathy to busing students out of their immediate neighborhoods to achieve integration, even though there was no outcry in the past about long bus rides that would take students to a better school. The implications were much

deeper than schools and busing. School desegregation had been at the forefront of the civil rights movement throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The action this week from both the White House and Congress made it clear that the national government was turning back in this effort. Some saw in it a parallel to the 1970s, when the Union abandoned its reconstruction effort and left the Southern states free to impose laws and policies that segregated and disenfranchised blacks.

Perhaps what was occurring in Washington in 1970 was a belated manifestation of what militant blacks in the North had seen several years ago when they decided the integration effort was a failure and set about strengthening the black community from within. Certainly they were unsurprised and a little bored with the words and actions this week.

Impact on South

But almost everyone agreed that the events would have a special impact in the South, where a number of communities were undergoing substantial integration as the final stage of school desegregation effort. One indication of the seriousness of the turnabout in policy was the fact that the conservatives who had long favored a more lenient civil rights policy were being joined by a substantial bloc of non-Southern liberals. On the most reading list



Sen. Walter F. Mondale

at the White House is an article from the Feb. 7 issue of the New Republic by Alexander M. Hicks, a professor of law and legal history at Yale, who argues that there is so much opposition to school integration that it cannot be obtained any time soon and to insist on it would fuel the politics of George C. Wallace.

All of the amendments voted this week must receive the approval of the other body and a conference committee as well as the signature of the President before becoming law. The Whitten amendment would, among other things, prohibit HEW from using busing to break up the dual school system, even though busing has been used for years to maintain it. The Jones amendment would require that the students a choice of which school within a district they attend. Both amendments would greatly hamper HEW's efforts to bring about compliance with the law.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

A *AMERICAN Society is death-oriented... All our ideas are death-oriented... 'There is no solution to my mind because we are so deep in the groove that we cannot make a turn. The only way we can survive is make a new beginning...'*

Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi.



The Dinosaur Disappeared And Mankind May, Too

By Robert Reinhold

WOODS HOLE, Mass., (NYT).—"Any race that does not adapt will have to disappear," says Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, a biologist. "The dinosaurs disappeared, and man may have to disappear too."

This is the way the human predicament is seen by the aging but still vigorous Nobel laureate, liberal and humanitarian, who despairs of mankind's adapting to its new condition in time to survive many more decades.

At 78, Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi watches in quiet desperation and disgust, believing America's "death-oriented" society and the "terrible strain of idiots who govern the world" are moving inexorably and insanely toward ultimate calamity and the destruction of all he cherishes—children, the ocean, wildlife, Bach.

Standing on the porch of his rambling seaside house on Cape Cod, he thrusts his hands deep into his pockets and gazed through sad gray eyes at a lone seagull swooped down over the bayberry bushes and skimmed the choppy waters.

Another Age

His mind wandered back to the day in 1937 in Stockholm when he was awarded a Nobel prize for the discovery of Vitamin C. "I was celebrated there as a great hero of mankind," he said. "That was a life-oriented society."

"Man is a very strange animal," he mused, running his hand over his tanned face and silver-white hair. "In much of the world half the children go to bed hungry and we spend a trillion on rubbish—steel, iron, tanks. We are all criminals. There is an old Hungarian poem: 'If you are among brigands and you are silent, you are a brigand yourself.'"

All of these ideas and more are included in a book Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi has just completed, "The Crazy Ape," to be published by Philosophical Library, Inc. of New York.

"It is a revolutionary book," he said, "because it's only 40 pages—it can be read in two hours. The trouble with books is that they cannot be read. Who has time to read 300 pages? There is nothing you cannot say in two hours if it is essential."

It is written for the young. "I've given up writing for the old—you cannot convince them. You must give them time to die, that's all you can do."

Rejection Shared

What would he do if he were 20 today? "I would share with my classmates rejection of the whole world as it is—all of it. Is there any point in studying and work? Fornication—at least that is something good. What else is there to do? Fornicate and take drugs to forget this terrible strain of idiots who govern the world."

What does he feel, as a biologist, man must do to adapt and survive?

To answer, he said, one must understand the present. "The great change in human life came at the turn of the century when four discoveries were made which indicated that behind the world we see is hiding another world which we did not see—at all. These were the discovery of the electron, X-rays, quantum and radioactivity, followed shortly by relativity."

"Now this new world is dominated by cosmic forces and man holds command over cosmic forces. The force of our arm was exchanged for forces of the atom, which can move mountains or dig harbors in seconds."

Man in Command

And with such power at his fingertips, the scientist continued, man can do anything he wants. "You have only to wish it and you can have a world without hunger, disease, cancer and toll—anything you can wish, wish anything and it can be done. Or else we can exterminate ourselves... at present we are on the road to extermination. "American society is death-oriented. If you watch and if you read the newspapers, a

great part of it is taken up by war, by killing, by murder, atomic bombs, M.R.V.'s, gases, bacterial agents, napalm, defoliants, asphyxiating agents and we have war. All our ideas are death-oriented.

"There is no solution to my mind because we are so deep in the groove that we cannot make a turn," he continued. "The only way we can survive is to make a new beginning. There is one factor that makes a new beginning very difficult—that the human brain freezes up for new ideas at a certain age, around 40. And our whole government is over this age."

Youth Is Hope

"The only people who can make the turn is youth—our

present youth. And if we are long enough, if our human life is not exterminated, they will make the turn. I wish the world would feel more like this because they have to come to power whatever they do; because the old will die and the young will grow up and they will be with their present ideas. Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi said.

"So I wish that instead of a pressing themselves with official symbols the whole lot of the world would come together and hammer out a constitution of the future which they can then implement not to freeze up before. I have thought up what a world should be like. So, it is my only hope—youth—I do not expect anything but the present leading class."

Nixon

A Review of World Policy But Few Hard Judgments

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, (NYT).—A recent secretary of defense, so the story goes, once asked the State Department to provide him with the government's foreign policy in the Middle East. After four months of silence he grew mildly impatient, drew up his own policy statement, submitted it to the State Department, and—after another, shorter wait—got back a grudging approval.

In this tale lies at least part, and by no means the smallest part, of the significance of President Nixon's 43,000-word "state-of-the-world" submitted last week after much preliminary tangle. The document, an unprecedented undertaking, was intended to pull together for the American people and foreign governments a coherent picture of the thinking behind the isolated policy decisions of the last 12 months and to define America's purposes to the world.

But not the least of its aims was to give the chief of policymakers here, and the disciplined bureaucracies beneath them, a basic guide to their approach to issues.

How useful a guide it is remains an open question. Diplomacy is an intuitive, ambiguous art, and this report merely confirms the fact. There are few hard policy judgments in it, and the hurried bureaucrats seeking guidance in specific crises would do well to look elsewhere. But for all that, the report is interesting, not only for its sheer novelty, but also because it tells us much about what Mr. Nixon thinks the United States can and cannot do with its power, given the realities of the age.

Themes Dominate

Two themes dominated the message: Mr. Nixon's hope for an improved relationship with the Soviet Union and, more prominently, his application on a global scale of the so-called "Nixon doctrine." Despite American involvement in Vietnam—indeed, because of it—the President has clearly come to recognize that the United States must more carefully calculate its foreign involvements, match its ambitions to its capacities, and reject the presumption that it can go on providing a first-line defense everywhere in the world.

"We are not involved in the world because we have commitments, we have commitments because we are involved. Our interests must shape our commitments, rather than the other way around," Mr. Nixon said. Mr. Nixon pursues this general theme in a wide variety of individual pronouncements throughout the message, all of them suggesting a lowered American profile in the world, stopping well short, however, of isolationism or outright disengagement.

While reaffirming his commitment to the defense of Europe, he calls upon our allies there, as elsewhere, to undertake a larger and "more responsible participation in their own defense and progress." He hints

at a lowering of American levels in Europe after 1970. He calls on other nations to join in multilateral efforts to a underdeveloped nations and a duce trade barriers to Latin American countries.

Mr. Nixon reveals an ardent hope that Japan will become an economic, political and perhaps even military power in Asia once more, thereby lessening the need there for a constant American presence. American's accumulated treaty commitments are barely mentioned. The Soviet Union, while mentioned for its Middle East adventurism, is cited for "legitimate security interests" in Western Europe.

Despite charges that it bland, the message reveals about Mr. Nixon's thoughts some of the large issues notably arms development, the SALT talks are made in some detail. He says "grave increases in Soviet weaponry. He suggests for the first time that he is now altering the decade-old premise that all the United States need to deter a Soviet attack is a ability to retaliate overwhelmingly against Soviet cities.

But he does not sketch an alternative strategy. He merely raises the question, and that is what the critics here are looking to about the report—raises more questions than answers. He hints at new kinds of foreign aid, but what is they?

He promises not to meddle in the affairs of others. What this means, specifically, about future attitudes toward, say, the Greek junta? He says over and over that our overseas involvements will be governed by "vital interests." But what are they?

Perhaps these questions merely illustrate the inherent vagueness involved in any effort to do something so immediately and so highly conditional as "foreign policy," but this is not prevented the critics from asking them.

Yet despite its elliptical, enigmatic nature, the report makes ultimately an important statement, its fascination lies as much from the identity of the President who subscribes its assumptions as from the assumptions themselves.

Mt. Etna Does Its Thing, for Science

PALESRMO, Italy, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Europe's tallest active volcano, Mount Etna, put on another spectacular show today, spewing fiery lava more than 650 feet into the air. More lava rolled down the slopes, but not far enough to threaten villages dotting the sides of the 10,900-foot-high mountain.

The show was visible for miles and came at a time when scientists from the Sicilian University of Catania were studying the volcano.

Handwritten signature: J. J. S. 1970

Algeria

A Look at North Africa's 'Piece in Play' After 4 Years of Boumedienne

By Richard Eder

ALGERS (UPI)—At one of the many meetings organized in recent months to spur Algeria's four-year development plan, Ahmed Kaki, minister in charge of party affairs, seemed to be carried away by the spirit of the occasion.

"We are determined to fulfill the development plan," he told the cheering audience, "even if it takes us 10 years."

Many people here believe that nothing could better sum up the spirit and prospects of the government of President Houari Boumedienne four years after he and his fellow colonels ousted Ahmed Ben Bella, independent Algeria's first president.

It is dynamic and full of optimism. It is shaky on organization and figures. And it seems likely to accomplish a respectable part of its ambitious program, though not all—and probably not on time.

Algeria, with its struggle for independence longer and harder than that of any other Arab state, maintains a revolutionary ideology as militant as any in the Middle East. But it has also demonstrated a shrewd sense of national interest and an ability to maneuver for interests nearly past some apparently impractical ideological fortifications.

"In North Africa we regard Algeria as the piece in play," a French analyst said, referring to the usually wide room for maneuver that President Boumedienne has won on the political and economic chessboard.

Over the last year the thin, aloof, 37-year-old officer, who overthrew Mr. Ben Bella because he felt the president was sacrificing Algeria's interests for the sake of inflated international involvement, has gently deflected his country's course from pro-Western neutrality to something more balanced.

Col. Boumedienne's Middle East policy, explicitly militant, centers on his belief that only when the Palestine Arabs fight effectively for their cause will the Israelis be forced into an accommodation. In practice this leads to substantial Algerian support and training for the guerrillas, but it also leads away from direct involvement in Israel's confrontation with her neighbors.

Mr. Boumedienne, while publicly supporting the new Libyan regime, has privately censured its leaders for tying themselves to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

Perhaps his most constructive achievement in foreign policy is the shelving of the old border quarrel with Morocco and the revival of the dormant idea of the Maghreb—the union of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, to be joined some day, perhaps, by Libya, to the east, and Mauritania, to the southwest.

Officially, revolutionary Algeria settles for nothing short of rigorous socialism, rigorous Arab nationalism and rigorous rejection of Western imperialism. In practice it has managed to fuse the political and moral advantages of spurring her case with the material advantage of eating it.

Less Moscow Influence

"We do not believe that emotion or politics should be allowed to interfere with business," is the way one official explains it.

Two years ago Algeria seemed to be slipping into a state of dependence on the Soviet Union comparable to that of Syria. But there is a virtually unanimous agreement that Moscow's influence is receding slightly after having peaked.

Soviet assistance—there are approximately 4,000 Soviet technicians in Algeria—remains important and useful, however. Most of the heavy equipment of the armed forces has been sent by the Russians, but the French have recently made a comeback, supplying jet trainers and instruction.

The new Soviet emphasis is economic. In effect, the Russians and the French are competing to subsidize Algeria's vital wine



Algeria's Houari Boumedienne

crop, with each buying about half the production, much of which used to go to France.

At the same time Mr. Boumedienne speaks sharply of a need to rid the Mediterranean of "all" foreign military presence, not merely the theme two or three years ago—that of the Americans. Revolution, an organ of the governing National Liberation Front, makes a thinly disguised attack on Communist influence over students who have gone to Moscow or Paris to study.

As for France and the French, many of the capital's streets have lost their French names—in some cases the old names have simply been painted over—and official policy calls for replacing French culture with Arabic. Syrians have been imported to teach a language in which many educated Algerians are deficient (even some ministers have been heard to break into French when their Arabic falters during an official speech).

Yet relations with France have seldom been better. About 10,000 French advisers remain, except for several hundred so-called pickpockets, who were expelled for Communist activity. French capital is coming in to finance oil and petrochemical development, cement factories and other projects laid out in the development plans.

Relations with the United States, formally at least, remain less cordial. Algerian leaders fiercely object to U.S. policy on

Israel and Vietnam. Diplomatic ties were broken after the 1967 war, but the small U.S. mission that remains under the flag of the Swiss Embassy finds that its working relations with Algerian officials remain excellent.

Over the past year the U.S. community has grown from 300 families to 300 as Sonatrach, the state oil company, has hired more U.S. technicians and has concluded contracts with U.S. drilling and exploration companies. The Algerians are arranging to import U.S. computer technology. Early this month the U.S. Export-Import Bank granted a credit so Algeria could buy two Boeing-727 jets.

If Algerian leaders refuse to draw ideological conclusions from their search for foreign capital, they have reasons. In many respects Algeria is privileged among the underdeveloped countries. The ports, roads, power plants and other facilities left by the French are considerable, and oil brings in a steady annual income of \$260 million.

Exodus Causes Strain

But the departure of 90 percent of the French population after independence in 1962-63 stripped the country of its educated elite. To cite a single example, a year after independence there were only two agricultural engineers in a country where the mainstay was agriculture.

The population of Algeria, now more than 13 million, is one of the fastest-growing in the world at about 3.2 percent a year. With limited productive land available—most of Algeria's 919,000 square miles is desert—the leaders believe that the only way to keep up with growth and attain acceptable standards of education, health, housing and income is through industrialization.

The effort involved is enormous. Five billion dollars of investment is called for in the four-year plan. A quarter is to come from foreign credits and investment and the rest from the country's overstrained resources.

Mobilizing the population will not be easy. Following the liberation in recent years—especially after the charismatic Ben Bella was replaced by the diffident Boumedienne—most Algerians have become decidedly apolitical. The government has tried to make the National Liberation Front a vehicle for moving the masses, but with little success.

If the slow progress of the party is one problem—and perhaps more so in the future when austerity, in the form of new taxes and higher prices begins to bite—another is the shortage of trained personnel for the ambitious industrialization program.

Foreign observers are impressed by the government's insistence on including a built-in training program in each foreign investment proposal. That makes the contracts more expensive, in the short run, but in the long run it should pay off.

A third problem is simply disorganization, intensified because the government has set up state corporations that are supposed to exercise a monopoly over the main forms of production but lack the experienced personnel to do it properly.

Despite all this, foreign observers are impressed by the vigor with which the young ministers around Mr. Boumedienne are facing up to their problems. Remarkable for a country that grants little political freedom and is embarked on a stage of forced growth is the frankness with which criticism is publicly aired.

A writer denounced the state television news programs: "It is pitiful to see the reporter read from a paper for a whole hour, sometimes correcting as he goes, with no filmed material to illustrate his text. When there are pictures, they deal with the arrival and departure of 'festivals' at Dar el-Baida."

Remarkable is that this was printed in the official Army Gazette, which thus joined with the average cab driver in grumbling about the incessant motorcades carrying dignitaries back and forth from Dar el-Baida airport and tying up Algiers traffic every time.

Italy

Political Factions Fiddle As Frustrated Voters Burn

By Claire Sterling

ROME (UPI)—When Italy's 30th postwar cabinet fell two weeks ago, the aging Socialist leader Pietro Nenni warned his democratic colleagues that doomsday might be coming at last.

"The public has reached the limit of endurance," he said. Out in the provinces, where politicians mingle with their constituents, some might have taken the warning to heart. In Rome, though, negotiations for the next cabinet seem to be proceeding on the assumption that the public's endurance is limitless.

It is generally conceded here now:

● The outgoing caretaker cabinet was not obliged to resign when it did, without consulting parliament, let alone being voted down.

● Negotiations among the governing center-left parties (Christian Democrat, Republican, Unitary Socialist, Socialist) may drag on for six or eight weeks despite their having already agreed on most legislative issues before them—the first time when they formed the original center-left coalition seven years ago.

● Several urgent bills will be blocked in parliament while the talks go on (university and tax reforms, investment funds, labor relations, divorce).

● They may end with the formation of yet another caretaker cabinet identical to the last one.

All this is happening while the country is still in shock, after some of the roughest months it has gone through since the war. Between last September and January, between 4 million and 5 million workers were striking on and off in practically every important sector of industry, commerce and the public services.

9,000 Arrested

More than 9,000 Italians were arrested for taking part in riotous demonstrations during the wage strike, and about 15 million others are liable to arrest, under a criminal code dating back to the fascist era, for joining in three nationwide general strikes to demand more houses, schools, pensions, hospitals and price controls.

Heavy police and army guards have been on almost perpetual duty around the Senate in Palazzo Madama and the premier's offices in Palazzo Chigi, where the blind, the aged, the youth, the crippled, the veterans of two wars and dozens of other exigent groups have been shouting slogans and blocking traffic almost daily. Outbreaks of violence have grown increasingly ugly—assaults on the police with Molotov cocktails, the burning and sacking of town halls—reflecting not so much defiance of the state as contempt for it. The most shocking case was the bombing that killed 16 persons in a Milan bank last December.

Most observers agree that this great flare of popular temper is nothing like a prelude to revolution. There are certainly groups of Italian students and intellectuals who challenge the state's entire political, economic, social and moral structure. But these are a tiny minority. The vast majority of Italians who came out into the streets last autumn would doubtless settle happily for almost any government that "works."

Failure Unexplained

The ordinary Italian citizen has yet to be given a rational explanation for the failure of a long line of center-left governments, each with a comfortable parliamentary majority, to replace the infamous Rocco penal code drawn up under Mussolini; pass a bill for university reform first introduced in 1966; push through a town-planning bill, agreed upon in 1968, to relieve the indescribable urban congestion caused by the migration of 6 million rural Italians to the cities since the war; establish regions called for in the constitution, designed to bypass Rome's elephantine bureaucracy; modernize a tax structure that still allows two out of three millionaires to pay no taxes; get parliamentary approval for a natural disaster relief bill proposed after an earthquake in Sicily two years ago, pending which not a single house has yet been rebuilt for the 90,000 impoverished Sicilians who were left homeless.

The fact that industry and trade have been expanding proportionally in spite of this is at once a measure of the Italians' vitality and the inadequacy of their governing class. For nearly a decade, this has been a block-stagnant society, unable to translate its extraordinary economic growth into modern and equitable human terms.

Presumably solutions will be found in time, and it is possible that Italian voters can be induced to hold still the long. They have always been reluctant to shift political allegiances, whatever the provocation, as

every election since 1948 has shown. Looking back over the last six months, however, a judicious politician might wonder how far he can bank on that.

Seen in this light, negotiations for Italy's 31st cabinet look sadly lackluster. There is no sign that last autumn's upheaval has stimulated the center-left leaders into thinking larger thoughts. None of them is proposing imaginative new legislation, or even new priorities for the bills awaiting passage all this time. Everybody knows that promises renewed are as likely as always to be broken, especially by an assortment of conservative Christian Democratic backbenchers.

Division of Power

It is no less clear that the overriding question before the conferees is a division of power and patronage among eight Christian Democratic factions, a small but pivotal Republican party, and two Socialist parties competing fiercely, since last summer's split, for supremacy in the Socialist potpourri.

This is not to say that the present ministerial crisis is exactly like every other. The difference, and it is appreciable, is that the Communists here are now being approached more openly and less critically as potential allies than they have ever been since they were thrown out of the government in 1947. Inasmuch as the center-left parties cannot muster the will power to pass their own bills, so the argument runs, how about accepting help from a Communist party with one-quarter of the seats in parliament?

So far the proposition stops there. Nobody speaks of actually taking the Communists into the government, and even those who say they want limited collaboration do not always mean it. The Unitary Socialists, who broke away from the Socialist party on the grounds that it was about to become the Communists' Trojan horse, are plainly overstating the danger. Several Socialist leaders sound friendlier to the Communists than they really are, hoping thus to keep their more fractious left wing in line. Much the same is true of the Christian Democrats.

At most, the forces "ideologically" convinced of the need to work with the Communists represent well under one-fifth of the central committees of both the Socialists and Christian Democrats.

Leftist Strategy

One-fifth is quite a lot, certainly enough to be troublesome. Right now, for instance, these left-wing factions are trying hard to scuttle the four-party negotiations and create a two-party coalition of Socialists and Christian Democrats instead. Since a government like this would have a theoretical parliamentary majority of nine, it could hardly last 24 hours without Communist backing.

No proportion of the sort could get very far here as yet, nor, in general, is the lethal thrust likely to come from that quarter. There is good reason to believe now that the idea of pulling a center-left coalition together again was written off months ago by several highly influential Christian Democrats, with powerful church backing.

The suspicion was strengthened when, on the eve of negotiations last week, the Vatican sent an extraordinarily controversial letter to the Italian Foreign Ministry on the subject of divorce. The question had long since been considered closed. A divorce bill has already been passed in the Chamber of Deputies, without the Christian Democrats' votes but with their explicit agreement, and now awaits passage in the Senate. Nothing could be better calculated to break up the four-party talks than a move to reopen this question. The move was made.

Elections Sought

Reportedly, the purpose is to force the dissolution of parliament and the holding of new elections. Not only would the divorce bill be automatically in that case, but the issue might well dominate an election campaign, doing wonders for the Christian Democrats. A great many Italians disapprove of divorce, not all of whom would necessarily be tempted to vote for the Catholic party otherwise.

The plan has obvious flaws. The most notable is that the Communist party tends to pick up a million new votes in every national election here. Another is that the smaller lay parties standing between the giant Catholic and Communist forces might be further enfeebled. It is a question how much good could come of this for the Christian Democrats—or the Vatican, for that matter—not to speak of the electorate at large.

Canada

Swinging á la Trudeau

By Robert H. Estabrook

OTTAWA (UPI)—Is Canada turning inward? Some people think so, and they date the phenomenon from the replacement of former Prime Minister Lester Pearson in 1968 by Pierre Trudeau, who is more of a political nationalist.

The surface evidence is persuasive. After World War II, Canada cut a considerable swath as a middle power, and there was much talk of what it could contribute to world stability by such innovations as peace-keeping forces.

Under Trudeau such talk has diminished. Canadian forces in NATO are being reduced by half. The government has closed various diplomatic missions in Latin America and Asia, while opening one in the Vatican and making plans for another in Peking.

More in the much-respected Canadian foreign service has been severely shaken. Meanwhile, Mr. Trudeau has invited criticism of "government propaganda" by unleashing Information Canada, a new domestic agency to publicize federal activities.

Some of the retrenchment is attributable to government efforts to combat inflation by holding spending to a minimum. A new prices and income commission is attempting to persuade business to absorb part of any cost increases and is asking similar restraints on unions.

Stress on Life at Home

But the new look also, fits the philosophy of Mr. Trudeau, who conceives himself more with the quality of life at home than with overseas commitments. He seeks to reduce domestic economic disparities, and the government concentrates on pollution, the language issue and problems of the Canadian North. At least in part, the trend coincides with a re-examination by the United States of its own world role. Middle powers also have had their frustrations with the Afro-Asian majority in the United Nations.

Nevertheless, the inward look bothers some astute analysts. Charles King writes in the Ottawa Citizen that Canadians will never convince others of the country's importance "until we begin to look outward again ourselves."

One evidence cited to prove the preoccupation with parochial matters is the decision of the Times of London to close the Ottawa bureau it has operated for more than 40 years. Hilary Branstetter, who has been its correspondent here since 1955 after a period in Washington, is being reassigned to Europe.

Reportedly the Times was influenced in part by its own financial problems. But undoubtedly the decision reflects less London interest in Canada, which in turn reflects less Canadian interest in the Commonwealth and even in Britain.



Pierre Elliott Trudeau

determined more by respect for her as a person than by the symbolism she connotes.

Few cities anywhere are experiencing more wholesale urban face-lifting than Ottawa. Even a thoroughly regular visitor notices more excavations for new downtown buildings every time he comes.

But such modernization is not accomplished without cost to other values. One victim is the historic Bytown Inn, a colonial-style gray-brick structure that commemorates Ottawa's former existence as a frontier town named after Lt. Col. John By of the British Army Engineers. Col. By was the guiding spirit of the Rideau Canal, built in 1826-1832 as an alternate route from the Ottawa River to Lake Ontario to escape the aggressive Americans. Before the federal capital was named Ottawa, the settlement at the locks built around the falls of the Rideau River was called Bytown.

There is a plaintive silent protest against the march of progress in a sign on the soon-to-be-demolished inn urging photographers to get their pictures now. Having been in Ottawa during a number of snowstorms, the last a 14-inch blizzard that would have thoroughly tied up Washington or New York, I have been interested in how Canadians manage to survive such affairs with so little disruption.

The consensus of several friends here is that the main secret is simply to have large amounts of snow removal equipment ready whenever the weather bureau predicts snow. Ottawa, with a metropolitan population of 500,000, spends \$2 million a year on snow removal. It even plows downtown sidewalks.

But there also are other factors: ● The temperature here is generally colder than in U.S. cities, with the result that the snow has less moisture. There is not so much thawing and refreezing that makes for exceptionally slippery streets.

● Because of rigid law enforcement there are far fewer problems with parked cars, which are the curse of snow-removal efforts in apartment areas.

● Drivers here have learned that easy does it. The wheel-spinner is looked on as an ignorant oddball. Thus there are fewer avoidable traffic tieups.

Whatever the reasons, Ottawa rarely loses mobility, and main streets remain open even during storms. Incidentally, filling stations that operate jump equipment with plows will undertake to clear home driveways and walks for, say, \$20 a season.

Ethiopian-Israeli Tie

Love Story: Sheba And King Solomon

By Murray Marder

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (UPI)—A 3,000-year-old story of seduction has been parlayed here into one of the shrewdest diplomatic operations in Africa, circa 1970.

Although surprisingly few know it, the Old Testament account of King Solomon's meeting with the Queen of Sheba, told in the first Book of Kings, Chapter 10, by legend has a fascinating addition to the sequence in the Bible. The tale is a daily living legend in Ethiopia. It is also known in Israel.

According to this legend, the "royal bounty" mentioned in the Bible that the great Hebrew king gave to the visiting queen of the Ethiopians greatly exceeded the material gifts implied by the Biblical account. The "royal bounty" bestowed on the queen, according to the legend, was a son, Menelik I, the first Emperor of Ethiopia.

'Lion of Judah'

This is the prime reason, rather than the generalized story that Emperor Haile Selassie is the descendant of one of the lost tribes of Israel, that the Ethiopian ruler bears the title "Conquering Lion of Judah" and why Ethiopia's star is six-pointed, like the Israeli star, instead of the five-pointed star of the Arab lands of Africa and the Middle East.

The emperor, according to this very vivid old tale among Ethiopians, is, therefore, a direct descendant of King Solomon as the result of a night of illicit lovemaking, circa 1000 B.C., when Israel's passionate king lured the queen of Sheba into his royal bed.

For present-day Israel, the legendary seduction is paying extraordinary dividends. Israeli diplomats here modestly describe it as an "emotional affinity." But it is an extremely tangible political, diplomatic and strategic affinity, too. Israel, for its size, has a hugely disproportionate hand and influence in Ethiopia.

In current jargon, Israeli activity in Ethiopia is "low posture" for diplomatic reasons—Ethiopia is an "unaligned" nation. It calls itself a "Christian kingdom" with an estimated 40 percent of its population counted as adherents of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, which has long ties with the Coptic Church, and another 40 percent of the population Moslem. The remaining 20 percent is officially listed as "pagans."

Addis Ababa, thanks to the astute maneuvering of the emperor, is the home of four major

African regional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Ethiopia, therefore, stands in the center of African organizations in a continent of nations that includes Israel's main antagonists, Egypt, and a mixed array of other Arab nations whose attitude toward Israel varies between militant and moderate hostility.

In such a setting, glaring, extensive, politically significant ties between Ethiopia and Israel—as contrasted to historic affinities—obviously would be unwise for this nation's relations with Israel's enemies, especially since many African nations resent the fact that Addis Ababa is the center of so much pan-Africanism.

Even a swiftly-passing-through reporter can immediately feel and hear the special Ethiopian-Israeli relationship. "We have much in common with Israel," said one Ethiopian official at lunch. "Israel is [Egyptian President] Gamal Abdel Nasser's No. 1 enemy; we are No. 2."

For example, whether you think well or ill of Addis Ababa's traffic controls, the credit or blame goes to a technician on loan from Israel who is the city's chief traffic engineer. Ditto for the roads of this capital, which are in need of major assistance—the chief road engineer is also an Israeli technician on loan.

Ethiopia's main port of Massawa on the Red Sea also requires technical guidance. The man in charge of maintaining the port is another Israeli technical expert. Israeli experts are organizing Ethiopia's first central blood bank; giving advice on housing construction; training Ethiopians in developing, by agreement, the establishment of a pharmacology industry here; aiding the fisheries industry, and conducting the first comprehensive geology and prospecting survey of the nation since the days of Italian rule from 1935 to 1941.

Among other activities, in typical Israeli two-for-one efficiency, several doctor-wives of Israeli technical experts here quickly tired of being housewives and began introducing a system of modern child care clinics.

The non-civilian-oriented portion of Israel's aid here is said to be even more significant. There are Israeli military experts in important advisory and training positions for Ethiopia's defense forces, although they are predominantly American-



Haile Selassie

equipped, trained and supported. (Ethiopia's Air Force has American F-86 jet fighters, T-33 trainers and F-5 supersonic tactical fighters, along with some British and other planes. The emperor undoubtedly made it clear to U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers when he stopped here recently on his African tour that Ethiopia wants more American jets.)

Some responsible Western sources here also suspect, or are convinced, that Israeli advisers literally run Ethiopia's intelligence system. Inquiries about the extent of Israeli military advice and assistance to Ethiopia bring from Israeli diplomats the formal response that any information on such aid, if it exists, must come from the Ethiopian government. And that, of course, is most unlikely to happen.

As for claims that the Israelis run the intelligence service or that Israel has "thousands" of military advisers in this country, an Israeli diplomat here burst out laughing and said: "Fantasies! Can we spare such numbers?"

The number of Israeli experts in Ethiopia, he said, can't begin to compare with the numbers of technicians on assignments here from the United States, Sweden, West Germany or Britain.

It is not so much the number of Israeli experts here, but their quality and the jobs they fill. It is also the adroit style of the Israeli operation here and the use made of the "Solomonic legend" that gains the private admiration—or jealousy—of other nations' professionals in rival business.

No opportunities are overlooked. Ethiopian tourist advertising (recall that Israeli advice) now uses the slogan "ShebaLand" to lure visitors. A few weeks ago, the Israeli airline El Al opened a direct route between Addis Ababa and Jerusalem. Its name? Why, of course, the Queen of Sheba Route.

One can hear privately from both Israelis and non-Israelis that Israeli voters can be induced to hold still the long. They have always been reluctant to shift political allegiances, whatever the provocation, as

Eurobonds

Status of 9 Percent Coupon
Bolstered by New Issues

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Nobody was coming along to break the 8.75 percent barrier, so 9 percent Eurobonds are still the vogue.

Market sources appear to be mixed about the future, but are agreed that the question is one of quality. A top-rated credit company could come along, some say, and break the 9 percent circle with an offering at 8.75 percent. Others, however, feel that a secondary name could push the coupon to 9.25 percent.

Meanwhile, two newcomers will keep the scale balanced at 9 percent. The two, announced last week, are state-owned Gas de France, with a \$200 million, 15-year offering under the middle of next month, and the Republic of Ireland's \$15 million, 15-year bond.

Based on events last week, a price between par and a shade under is widely expected.

The Week's Pricing

Priced during the week were the following, all carrying a 9 percent coupon:

Beatrice Foods' \$15 million, 15-year bond at par. It subsequently was trading between 100 and 100 3/4.

The Kingdom of Denmark's \$20 million, 12-year bond at par. It was reported trading at 99 3/4 to 100 1/2.

The Province of Quebec's \$15 million, 15-year offering at par. It was being quoted at 99 1/2 to 100 1/2.

Sira-Kvina Kraftskap, the Norwegian state and municipal pension fund, with a \$12 million, 15-year bond at 99 1/2. Dealers were quoting 99 1/4 to 100.

United Merchants' \$15 million, 12-year obligation at 99. It was being quoted at 98 to 99.

Dealers attributed the relative weakness in the latter issue to the fact that United Merchants, operator of the Robert Hall

chain of clothing stores in the United States, is not very well known in Europe.

Still to be priced is the \$20 million 5-year note of CNA Financial Corp., a holding company of insurance firms. Interest in this issue is said to be so strong that it is being rumored the face amount may be raised.

One unanswered question last week was what effect the two big U.S. rights offerings would have on the market here.

Rights Offerings

Shareholders of Standard Oil of New Jersey are being offered the right to buy \$400 million worth of stock and those who do not want to can sell their warrants to people who do. Likewise, there will soon be the rights to buy \$1.6 billion worth of debentures with warrants to purchase common stock of American Telephone & Telegraph.

Market sources note there is widespread demand for the unexercised rights in Europe and it is possible that these offerings may pull funds that would have otherwise been available on the Eurobond market out of Europe.

On the secondary market here, activity continues to be dominated by the recent 9 percent straight.

Massey-Ferguson and Courtauld were quoted at 100 3/4 to 101 3/4, Continental Telephone and Montreal at 100 1/2 to 101 1/2 and ERAP at 98 to 99 1/2.

Dealers expect that any easing of interest rates in the United States—rumors of which daily buoy Wall Street prices—will spark even bigger increases for the 9 percenters.

Wednesday's rally on the New York Stock Exchange was a fill-up to convertible bond prices, which were up 2 to 4 points.

Dealers reported very active turnover in these bonds.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Feb. 14	Feb. 7	Feb. 15
Commodity Index	114.8	114.3	115.1
Money in Circulation	\$82,282,000	\$82,140,000	\$82,377,000
Cons. Ind. & Agr. Loans	\$78,280,000	\$78,280,000	\$78,280,000
Steel production (thous.)	2,530,000	2,561,000	2,597,000
Motor vehicle production	176,618	176,618	176,618
Daily oil production (bbls.)	8,554,000	8,615,000	8,598,000
Freight car loadings	560,543	560,543	560,543
Electric power output, kw-hr.	29,066,000	29,515,000	27,750,000
Business failures	226	226	185

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, all electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available, 1969 omitted.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Jan.	Dec.	1969
Employed	77,313,000	78,785,000	77,585,000
Unemployed	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Industrial production	169.3	171.1	168.4

Of 1,144 issues traded during the week, 515 advanced and 488 declined. New highs numbered 27 and 130 dropped to new 1970 lows. Volume was 19,458,410, compared to the 17,029,845 of the week before.

On the Over-the-Counter market the National Student Marketing was down seven points in the week, reflecting uncertainties about first-quarter operating results.

Standard Performer

Two beer stocks, Anheuser-Busch and Pabst, showed modest gains. The former added 3 points and the latter tacked on 1 1/2.

Amex, Counter Steady, Trading Moderate

By Douglas W. Cray

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT).—On the Over-the-Counter market and the American Stock Exchange last week trading was moderate.

The American Stock Exchange's index of prices closed at 25.63, 0.02 above the week before. The high point for the week was 25.89, the low 25.34.

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N.Y. Stock and Bond Markets Improve Tone
In Expectation of a Looser Credit Policy

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT).—There was surprising buoyancy and enthusiasm in the financial markets last week.

With the approach of March, Wall Street is building up its expectations that the Federal Reserve System will be moving to a less restrictive monetary policy—the tonic the markets are awaiting.

Investors assume that Washington will not allow the administration and confidence is rising that the severe pressure of prices seems to be abating.

Money Supply

The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis reported last week that the money supply has increased only at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of less than one-half of 1 percent since early June.

Some economists have been recommending that the rate be stepped up to 2 or 3 percent.

In the bond market, prices gained and interest rates moved lower for the third consecutive week.

Economist Walter W. Heller added his voice to those who have expressed the opinion that the Federal Reserve was on the verge of moving toward easier credit. He said he felt the central bank had "overstayed" its program of restricting credit and that it might ease up a bit within the next month.

On Feb. 3, Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy said that lower interest rates "may be closer to what we need" and that "the time has come" to move, however, he said the huge backlog of demands for credit makes it unlikely that there will be any "major decline" in interest rates.

The testimony of Arthur Burns, chairman of the Fed, before the congressional Joint Economic Committee during the week was sobering enough to keep the credit markets from rushing hurriedly toward lower rates.

Dr. Burns told Congress that monetary policy could be loosened if the economy follows the course projected by the Nixon administration, but he didn't say when this loosening might

begin nor did he indicate that the shift would be dramatic.

Despite his low-key testimony, the money and capital markets continued to move toward lower interest rates. Last Tuesday, for instance, investors auctioned at an average bid of \$150 million of Michigan Bell Telephone Co. debentures and then offered them to investors at a yield of 8.5 percent, well below the general expectations of the market.

It was also somewhat lower than the preceding week's 8.53 percent yield on a Texas utility bond issue that failed to attract investors.

Meanwhile, in the Treasury securities market last Monday, three-month Treasury bills were auctioned at an average discount rate of 6.77 percent, compared with 7.28 percent three weeks earlier.

Most of the major economic statistics for January have now been released and they all confirm the earlier signals that the economy is in the midst of a slump that might turn into a recession.

The latest economic yardstick, issued last week, was the report on housing activity. The already severely depressed indicator was down another 6.9 percent last month to an annual rate of 1,168,000 new housing units.

A year earlier the annual rate was 1,800,000 units.

In January the output of U.S. mines and factories was down for the sixth consecutive month; unemployment rose to a 3.9 percent rate from 3.5 in December; personal income gains were cut almost 50 percent from last year's average, and retail sales slipped 1 percent from the December level.

Moreover, December's business inventories rose to 150 months' sales, up from the 156 ratio in November.

Also disheartening was the government's report that prices

last month continued to rise in both wholesale and retail areas.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the consumer price index for January was up six-tenths of 1 percent, the same as in December. It was reported that wholesale prices advanced by eight-tenths of 1 percent, promising continued pressure on general prices.

Other major financial, business and economic developments of the week included:

• The announcements of employee layoffs by General Motors (4,000 workers), Collins Radio (2,700) and Control Data (unspecified).

• The statement by Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., after discussions with the Justice Department, that it would sell its interest in Braniff Airways and the Okonite Company in order to retain its controlling interest in the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

• The disclosure by General Electric that net income for the strike-affected fourth quarter of 1969 fell to \$18.8 million from \$122.8 million in the similar period of 1968.

• The move by 40 American steel companies to have the government restrict exports of iron and steel scrap in an effort to reduce the pressures of rising prices.

• The decision of the Chicago Board of Trade's directors to approve increases averaging 34 percent in commission rates for grain trading.

• The continuance by Texas of oil production at a 68 percent allowable rate for March because of heavy demand.

• The rejection by the New York Public Service Commission of a petition by the New York Telephone Co. for a 13.3 percent rate increase and its decision to "consider" granting an interim rise of 10.4 percent

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly over-the-counter trading was high, low and last bid prices for the week with the most active securities listed below. All quotations are for the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. and are not actual transactions but are representative of the market.

Prices do not include retail discounts, mark-down or commission.

High Low Last Chg

A. Enterprises 44 44 44 +1/2

1. Product Sys. 20 20 20 -1/4

2. Corp 15 15 15 -1/4

3. Ind 12 12 12 -1/4

4. Elec 15 15 15 -1/4

5. Recs 10 10 10 -1/4

6. Proc 20 20 20 +1/2

7. West Pub. 10 10 10 -1/4

8. Land Dev. 10 10 10 -1/4

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Streak Ends at 25 Oregon Five Hands UCLA Its First Loss

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (UPI)—UCLA's basketball team has ended its 25-game winning streak with a 75-68 loss to Oregon.

Two years ago, the season was administered by Houston. Last year it was Southern California. This time, Oregon stunned UCLA, 75-68, last night, for the Bruins' first loss in 25 games.

Oregon earned it all the way, as Bruin coach John Wooden said. "We're good, but we're not good enough to win. I hope we know how to lose."

"We knew it was coming," he said. "We've been ripe, but it's just a matter of time."

The Ducks handed UCLA its first loss after 25 consecutive victories, including the National championship title last season.

The Ducks led by as much as 10 points in the second half after being down 30-27 at intermission. After the Bruins pulled within 36-35, sophomore Rusty Harris hit five straight baskets to put Oregon ahead, 46-35, with 3:45 left.

The Bruins closed to within 49-39 with 5:32 remaining, but the Ducks swept ahead by 8 points.

Paul and Stan Love, the targets of UCLA's lone defense, each scored 19 points for the Ducks.

Today's race—the seventh and last in the series—was won by New Zealand's Graeme Lawrence, who clinched the 1970 Tasman Cup championship when he drove an Italian Ferrari Dino V6 into second place in the Sandown Park invitation auto race here.

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now 16-8 for the season. Sidney Wicks was high for UCLA with 11 rebounds, 50-52, the first time this year UCLA has been beaten on the backboards.

Oregon's superiority showed up in rebounding, 50-52, the first time this year UCLA has been beaten on the backboards.

Every other team in the top ten through unscathed. Kentucky, No. 2, defeated Louisiana State, 121-108; third-ranked South Carolina beat 18th-rated North Carolina, 79-62; fourth-ranked St. Bonaventure whipped Long Island University, 71-41; New Mexico State, No. 45, defeated West Texas State, 87-73; seventh-ranked Pennsylvania beat Brown, 84-56; eighth-ranked North Carolina State crushed Wake Forest, 104-86; Iowa (No. 9) defeated Ohio State, 97-59; and tenth-ranked Davidson beat George Washington, 91-74.

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WORLD RECORD—Tom Von Ruden finishes 1,000-meter run ahead of Frank Murphy.

Cordin Wins Downhill in U.S.; French Sweep Other Races

JACKSON HOLE, Wyo., Feb. 22 (UPI)—The two skiers who were runners-up in the world Alpine championships last week yesterday won the downhill races at the Wild West Classic.

Karl Cordin of Austria, who was beaten in the downhill by Bernhard Russel of Switzerland at Val Gardena, took the men's event. Isabelle Mir, who lost to Amererzy Zryd of Switzerland, led a French sweep of the first five places in the women's race. There will be no more downhills this World Cup season.

Cordin's victory prevented a French sweep here. Today, Alain Penz and Henri Brechu finished 1-3 in the special slalom and Ingrid Lafforgue, who won the event at the world championships, took the women's slalom as French girls occupied three of the first five places.

Cordin negotiated the two-mile course in 2:00.52. He was followed by Bernard Orsel, Henri Duvalier and Jean Pinel of France.

Michèle Jacot of France increased her World Cup lead by finishing third while teammate Françoise Macchi was only fifth. Rounding out the French sweep were Annie Farnose, who was second, and Françoise Steurer, who was fourth.

Men's Downhill Leaders
1. Karl Cordin, Austria, 2:00.52
2. Bernard Orsel, France, 2:01.39
3. Henri Brechu, France, 2:01.80
4. Jean Pinel, France, 2:02.01
5. Alain Penz, France, 2:02.01
6. Karl Cordin, Austria, 2:02.02
7. Isabelle Mir, France, 2:02.03
8. J.-D. Dastwyler, Switzerland, 2:02.23
9. Robert Lillie, U.S., 2:02.27
10. René Zittel, Austria, 2:02.37

Women's Downhill Leaders
1. Isabelle Mir, France, 1:57.87
2. Annie Farnose, France, 1:58.25
3. Françoise Steurer, France, 1:58.41
4. Françoise Macchi, France, 1:58.56
5. Françoise Steurer, France, 1:59.06
6. Françoise Steurer, France, 1:59.06
7. Françoise Steurer, France, 1:59.06
8. Françoise Steurer, France, 1:59.06
9. Françoise Steurer, France, 1:59.06
10. Françoise Steurer, France, 1:59.06

Men's Slalom Leaders
1. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 99.84
2. Barbara Cochran, U.S., 101.31
3. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.40
4. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.48
5. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78
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4. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.48
5. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78
6. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78
7. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78
8. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78
9. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78
10. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78

Women's Slalom Leaders
1. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 99.84
2. Barbara Cochran, U.S., 101.31
3. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.40
4. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.48
5. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78
6. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78
7. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78
8. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78
9. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78
10. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78

Men's Slalom Leaders
1. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 99.84
2. Barbara Cochran, U.S., 101.31
3. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.40
4. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.48
5. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78
6. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78
7. Ingrid Lafforgue, France, 101.78
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McGrady First—Not at 600 Yards Von Ruden Breaks Mark for 1,000 Meters

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP)—Tom Von Ruden smashed one of two world records, two other world marks were tied and Marty Liquori led a parade of meet records broken Friday at the second edition of the U.S. Olympic Invitation track meet.

Von Ruden, an Olympian, swept to his fifth triumph of the indoor season, cracking the 1,000-meter standard by 2 seconds in 2 minutes 21 seconds. Three weeks ago, he set the 1,000-yard American record with a 2:07.1 clocking.

Frank Murphy, the defender, was two strides back, equalling the former mark of 2:21.2 set by Pierre Toussaint of France in 1967.

Dava Romanyuk defended his 1,500-meter walk title with a 5:01.1 clocking, thus bettering his world mark of 5:05.5.

Martin McGrady, the masterful magician at 600 yards, switched to the 500 meters but continued his dominance of his fellow runners, tying a 17-year-old standard of 1:02.9, held by Mal Whitfield.

The 23-year-old schoolteacher, unbeaten season in eight races, topped his indoor record to 26 victories in 28 races. His 25 other victories were at 600 yards and only last weekend he lowered his own world mark in successive meets to 1:08.5.

Olympian Evy Hall also matched a high hurdle in 7.1 seconds. Liquori, the Villanova junior who has never lost in Madison Square Garden, made it eight straight in the 1,500 meters.

Liquori, another Olympian, led throughout but with two laps to go Art Dulung of Holy Cross took the lead. However, Liquori, a future winner, kept the 55-meter high hurdles in 7.1 seconds.

Liquori, the Villanova junior who has never lost in Madison Square Garden, made it eight straight in the 1,500 meters.

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